The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. L—[illegible]

No 8,421.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

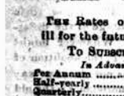
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Mem—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 5th February 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Tuticorin	13
" Ratnagherry	8	" Colombo	14
" Vingorla	8	" Negapatam	16
" Goa	8	" Pondichery	18
" Carwar	7	" Madras	20
" Mangalore	8	" Vizagapatam	23
" Cannanore	9	" Coconada	23
" Tellicherry	10	" Vizagapatam	23
" Calicut	10	" Bimlipatam	24
" Beypore	10	" Gopalpore	24
" Cochin	11	" Point Pedro	26
" Allepper	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

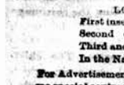
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Penang, Acheen, Padang and Macassar, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to Kurrachee, at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and at MOHAMRAH.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. Hayward, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves BUSHIRE	20
" Kurrachee	8	" Mahomerah	22
" Guader	10	" Fao	23
" Jask	13	" Bussorah	25
" Bunder Abbas	13	" Linga	March. 1
" Linga	15	" Bunder Abbas	3
" Muscat	17	" Muscat	5
" Fao	19	" Kurrachee	10
" Mahomerah	19	Arrives BOMBAY	12
Arrive BUSHIRE	20		

Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. KURRACHEE, 573 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avaay, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th February 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebander, Mangrole, and Outch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Bathing	Wines	Wines & Spirits
Aden	£22	£15	£4			
Suez	36	24	6			
Port Said	38	24	8			
Messina	50	34	14			
Naples	50	34	14			
Leghorn	50	34	14			
Genoa	50	34	14			
Marseilles	52	36	14 10			

Children under 9 years, free of charge. Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 8th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 16th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2377 424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
TROPIA	2784 578	22nd Jan.	26th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2372 486	19th Feb.	23rd Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to..... Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
TRIBES	C. H. Eastley	2503	400	7th—Suez, &c.
MEAR	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2624	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3761	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1910	4 0	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, (2,589 Tons, and 400 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

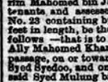
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.



THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain J. R. McKay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

HARRISON LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HISTORIAN, 1,202 Tons Register, sailing on or about 18th instant, has superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Saloon amidships.

FARE Rs. 400 (exclusive of Wines and Spirits). For passage and further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c., &c., &c.

5 cases Turkey red scarfs.
2 cases coloured muslins.
1 bale mule twist, No. 30.
2 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, on account of the underwriters, ex Warren Hastings—

H. S. P. & Co.—101 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
H. S. S. & Co.—246 do. do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, [illegible] STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY are instructed by the Mortgagee to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Muncherjee Gormatta, the mortgagor, all that piece of LAND, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, forming the southern division of building of two divisions built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate and being at No. 50, in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy Road and Pallow Road), in the Bhooleswar Sub-District, containing about ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY FOUR-NINTHS of square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by property formerly belonging to Sucaram Weljee, Kessow Madowsett and Trimbuck Wisvanathjee, and now belonging to their representatives, on the North by the northern division of the said house, being No. 51, in the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Muncherjee and Khoorshedbee, his wife, and on the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and are registered in the Book of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 177.

The Property is well situated in a crowded business locality, and is always sure to command good tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co. and to

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, near Bhendy Bazar by order of the mortgagee, Cooverjee Nanabhoy Mehta and Manekjee Cooverjee Mehta, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Currim Mahomed bin Jumaall and Mahomed bin Jamall.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Farzandari ground together with the mud cage, tenement or dwelling house, erected built and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street or commonly called old Sessions Bungalow, Dhobitarat of Mandvie, and formerly was in occupation of Ally Mahomed bin Ballabhoy, and is now occupied by the said Currim Mahomed bin Jumall and Mahomed bin Jamall and their tenants and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 23 containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth and 42 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or toward the east by the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the west by a foot passage, on or towards north by the house of Syed Mulung bin Syed Syedoo, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Syed Mulung bin Syedoo.

Terms—25 per cent will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1876.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

A quite new small light palanquin office shigram, with lamps.
A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first rate tonga with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts, steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.
A second hand four seated open carriage.
The property of a gentleman.
A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by R. Kesterton.
A small handsome hansom cab, with couchbank in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.
Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.
One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.
One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1876.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two broad lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE.

ALICE MAY'S ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHBROOK, K.C.S., G.M.S.I., &c., &c., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

STAGE MANAGER,
Mr. HOWARD VERNON.

TO-NIGHT,
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
OFFENBACH'S MOST COMIC OPERA BOUFFE,
THE PRINCESS DE TREBIZONDE.

PRINCE RAPHAEL ... ... Miss Alice May.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ARISTOCRACY.

Prince Gusinor	Mr. Vernon.
Fr nce Raphael, His Son	Miss Alice May.
Dr. Sparadrop, His Tutor	Mr. Hobbs.

PAGES TO THE PRINCE.

Miss Wheeler and Miss Christie.
Director of Lottery Office—Mr. Barker.

MOUNTEBANKS.

Cabriolo	Mr. T. H. Rainford.
Tremolino	Mr. H. Hallums.
Manola	Miss F. Howe.
Regina	Miss Marie Burton.
Zanetta	Miss E. Thompson.

PIANOFORTE AND CONDUCTOR,
Mr. G. B. ALLEN, Mus: Bac: Oxon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Family Tickets to admit three	" 10

May be engaged at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

Unreserved Seats	Rs. 2
Gallery	" 1

Doors open at 8-30, Opera at 9.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5TH,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY
IN INDIA,
IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Their extraordinary powers have been witnessed by the CROWNED HEADS and SCIENTIFIC MEN of EUROPE and AMERICA.

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Doors open at 8-30. Dance commences at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats	" 2
Back Seats	" 1

Tickets can be secured in advance at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s Music Store, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Application for private Dances in private houses can be made at Messrs. SOUNDY'S, where particulars as to terms can be ascertained.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ERL KING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd February 1876.

SHIP ALNWICK CASTLE, CAPTAIN YEALLAND, FROM LONDON.—This Ship having THIS DAY been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Sailing BOATS being SENT alongside for CARGO on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of the Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Alnwick Castle.

Bombay, 2nd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the order of Government, the OFFICES of the REGISTRAR of BOMBAY, REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, and SUB-REGISTRAR of HIGH and CHARA, will be REMOVED on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, from the Currency Building to a FLAT of ROOMS below the premises occupied by Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.'s Office in Rigbalgaum Circle.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar.

Bombay, Registry Office, 2nd February 1876.

VALENTINES.

A LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

COOPER & Co.,
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The S. S. CALIPSO, Captain Boggovich, arrived from TRIESTE, will DISCHARGE and LOAD in the SASSOON DOCK.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

2nd February, 1876.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW No. 26, situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. T. G. HEWLETT, commanding a most pleasant situation. It has a spacious Drawing Room and Dining Room and Four Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent moderate.

Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 PER SHARE has been made by the Directors PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before TUESDAY, the 15th February, instant.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 2nd February 1876.

PRESSES, ENGINES, AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, For, up to 31st instant, for the PURCHASE of CAST and WROUGHT IRON LEVER PRESSES, with spare articles belonging to them, now standing and lying in the Company's Slate Roof Godown at Colaba, and which are no longer required by the Company.

Also one Horizontal and one Beam Engine and Boilers.

Particulars may be had by applying to the Company's Engineer, where the Presses, &c., can be seen.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators, Colaba Press Co., Ld.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIME for receipt of TENDERS for the above has been EXTENDED to 8th instant.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators, Colaba Press Co., Limited.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL.—BOARDERS received. Address the REVD. the HEAD MASTER.

FOR SALE, DOG CART & ARAB HORSE, turn out in good order, Rs. 750. Apply Mr. WITNEY, Pallonjee's Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 321, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	29 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	26 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	22 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. a.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs. a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1 12	1 10	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 1s 10d to 3s 10d per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

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ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STICH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Re. 4; 50 Copies, Re. 2-8; 25 Copies Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office,

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.

JUST to hand, ex S. S. PRECURSEUR, a few cases of well-known and much appreciated—

	Qts.	Pts.
FREMIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND FEB. 1876.

YESTERDAY'S private telegrams from Liverpool report extreme depression in the Cotton Market, Surats unsaleable at almost any price, and a further fall in values seems generally expected. Reuter of course does not enter on future prospects, but, for the day, the report fully bears out the information from other sources. The market opened with prices barely supported and closed very dull, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, prices on the spot unchanged.

This morning's opening report is unchanged; probable sales 10,000, actual imports 34,000 bales.

From New York both Monday's and yesterday's telegrams have come to hand to-day. Gold is still quoted at 113. Exchange on London was at dols. 4·86 on Monday, but yesterday had advanced to dols. 4·86½ per £ Sterling. Mid. Uplands on the spot is given at 13 cents. per lb. On Monday March shipment was quoted at 13 3-16 cents., a fall of 1-16 cent., and yesterday April shipment at 13⅜ cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Monday's Receipts	25,000	22,000	36,000
Tuesday's do.	29,000	17,000	25,000
Four days' do.	60,000	54,000	87,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,006,000	2,573,000	2,636,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull but prices as quoted by Reuter show no change of any kind.

Coffee in London is steady at unaltered prices, and Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are also unchanged.

Consols yesterday were not quoted, but this morning they are given at 94¼; French Rentes were at 105½ yesterday and this morning are at the small figure.

Reuter reports Bar Silver yesterday as "not quotable" which, we may presume means that in the absence of buyers there is no recognised rate. This had the effect of rendering STERLING EXCHANGE very flat this morning and to all appearance a repetition of Saturday's depression was probable. In the course of the day, however, more steadiness became observable, especially after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams which reported greater firmness after two days' holidays, and at the close rates are fairly steady at 1/16d. under yesterday's level. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 9 1/16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,

In Exchange on Calcutta there is no alteration. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry has subsided again and we call the market quiet at yesterday's rates.

In SHARES transactions to day have been unimportant and there is no change in values worthy of special notice.

COTTON, owing to the dull accounts from home, has been particularly quiet, and but a limited business has been done. Sellers, owing to more liberal receipts up-country, show a disposition to accept slightly lower prices, but it would require a material concession to induce buyers to operate at all freely, the greater portion of previous sales at home having been covered. The arrivals yesterday were small—1,900 bales—making a total of only 12,385 bales for the five days. For the entire week last year the figures were 39,000 bales.

FREIGHTS to-day have increased in dullness. For Liverpool £2 5 has been freely offered by steamers now on the berth without leading to any extent of business, and to all appearance a further fall seems likely. The St. Olaf (s.s.) has been fixed for London at £2-5 with 200 tons concessions at £1. By sail for Liverpool the Varuna is still the only ship actually loading and she is reported to have made engagements at £2-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are duller than ever, and we do not hear of any transactions worthy of notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
28,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New...	702½
5,280	1,000	,,	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	315
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
63,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

0*	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
50	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
30	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
88	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,088
100	150	150	10*	Borah Mills	175
904	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	700
3,850	1,000	all	100p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning ..	915
1,851	1,250	all	60p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	925
1,450	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,080
2,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
700	1,000	all	60p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,010
780	1,000	all	65p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,100
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockjee Petit's.....	1,040
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,170
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental.....	710
600	1,250	200	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sasso n S. W. Co.....	850
111	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	835
50	1,000	250	125ps	Standard Do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	650
100	500	all	10 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.....	3,200
175	1,000	all	...	Belsar	775
188	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	510
1,000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
600	250	all	84 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	100
600	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
200	1,500	250	...	Coconada Press Co	215
500	1,250	all	200 p.	Colaba Press Co.	3,000
500	200	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	200
1,250	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.....	925 xd
150	6,500	all	150 ps	Fort Frere Press Co	2,000
300	2,000	5,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	855
300	500	all	100 ps	Franch Press Co.....	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	1,025
2,725	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	400
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	350 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.....	560
200	1,000	750	45 ps	Reliance Press Co.....	430
100	1,000	750	...	Behnde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	975 xd
150	550	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
400	1,000	...	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,000
7,500	150	all	...	Prare Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2 000	30 p.s.	Masagon Land	600
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21s 3d	6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	265
£20	10s 1-4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
£20	6s 7-8	do.	Ditto	73
£20	2l 13s 1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£16	19s 9-16	do.	Do. New Shares.....	325

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,680
1,000	50	all	4½ pct.	Bombay Gas Company.	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
800	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	80
4,000	5	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'g Co .	25
1,990	50	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.....	405
...	25	all	40 ps	Vizagapatam Ship	84

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 29 h January, 1876.

	Open, 480½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		49,218	0	0
Merchandize		69,836	0	0
Telegraph		463	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,19,517	0	0
	Corresponding week in January 1875.			
Coaching	Open, 480½ Miles.			

(December 28th), via Port Said and Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Palliser, baby and ayah, Captain and Mrs. Brandillon, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kiddle, Mr. Vincent, Mr. W. F. Candell, and Mr. Robert Anderson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co's s.s. CALIPSO, 1,130 tons, Captain G. Bogoevich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (January 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Richard Berton, Miss Stibluthofer, Mr. George Cleodoff, Mr. P. Pachino, and six hundred and forty-nine pilgrims from Jeddah.

THE SHIP ALNWICK CASTLE, 1,108 tons, Captain E. Yealland, arrived in harbour on the 2st instant from London (September 18th), with a cargo of 483 kegs nails, 134 packages piece goods, 14,652 bars and 790 bundles iron. 500 boxes candles, 511 packages colour, 525 casks beer, 92 cases champagne, 6 cases claret, 6 cases moselle, 1 case bitters, 13 cases whiskey, 20 cases cologne, 5 cases umbrellas, 6 cases cochineal, 717 cases window glass, 25 cases preserves, 21 packages glassware, 398 cases matches, 466 casks pitch, 265 casks tar, 1,000 casks cement, 4 cases lamp, 22 casks chimney, 196 packages paper, 56 packages redlead, 38 packages earthenware, 5,000 bricks, 300 cases old tom, 200 packages steel, 37 packages acid, 165 drums oil, and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feby.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Eri King (s).....	Hamilton	London, Dec 28.
	Alnwick Castle ...	Yealland	London, Dec 28.
	British Ambassador	Davis	Cardiff, Oct 13.
2	Calipso(s)--	Rogoevich ...	Trieste, Jan 1.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton, Jan 16.

DEPARTURE.

Feby.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
2	Oorun (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Prospero, Wilmarth, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Rostaff, to Odessa, &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Jany. ARRIVALS.

28	Satara (s).....	Day..... Moulmein.
	Viscount	Nicholson ..... Liverpool.
	Chinsura	Dawson..... Liverpool, Oct 14.

Jany. DEPARTURES.

28	Surat (s)	.....	.....
	St. Enoch.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

31	Patna (s)	..... Calcutta, and N. Ports.
	Surat (s)	..... Calcutta.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

31	Almora (s)	..... Calcutta, and N. Ports.
	Surat (s)	..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

E-hael s—100 bundles hoop iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Goodhope s—14 packages hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Menelik.—1 but a sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 2 casks hardware, M M Mody and Co; 2 casks brass wire, J M Mocla; 37 cases oil anatore and 53 cases current, Jooma Sooor; 6 casks brass wire and 1 cask copper wire, Rahboy Tyebally; 25 kegs white lead, Mowjee Godoo; 5 cases quinine Ruttonjee Jewraj; 25 box-s tinned plates and 75 kegs iron nails, Amoomoolin Farahlly; 12 packages hardware, Moosaji Esmailjee; 7 cases foolscap paper, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee; 15 cases provisions, Abdool Hoosan Essoofally; 5 cases food, cape paper and 9 bales printing papers, Bhicooa, Sanba and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa s—1 case eaudecologne, D S Kemp and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—25 boxes brandy, Nowroj'ee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Varuna—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Historian s—500 bags myrabolams, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 35 bales wool, Gordhundass Lilladhur; 101 bales wool, Nursee Khutdow; 25 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 40 bales cotton, Sha Jetha Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha; 61 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 48 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 120 bales cotton, Jewrar Balloo; 63 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee; 12 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 69 boxes dry ginger, Vyundrawndass; 30 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee.
Rinaldo s—35 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 53 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allahbhoy; 226 bales cotton, Khimjee Abjee; 50 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 201 bales wool, and 400 bags myrabollams, Nursee Khuttow.
Thibet s—100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass; 20 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 91 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 12 bales wool, Tricomjee Jewraj.

FOR HAVRE.

Eshco's—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 513 bales cotton Jules, Siegfried and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.; 300 bales hemp and 1,000 bags linseed, Tyebjee and Co; 195 cwts coir yarn, V Pursotum; 97 bales cotton, Veerjee Pursotum.

FOR HULL.

Morashire—18,600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Scoloo—1,440 bags linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—525 bags teelseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Rastaff s—150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Rostaff s—1,500 bales cotton and 40 casks coffee, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rostaff s—250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet s—200 bags pepper, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—34 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 cases fishmaw and 14 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen John Mahamed; 162 cases sharkfins, 25 cases fishmaws and 23 bales wool, Cassim Ebrahim Feeckee Mahomed; 25 cases Essa; 70 cases sharkfins, Soomar Bhima; 4 bales camphor stone, Veerchund Cu-toorchund; 48 bales twist. Cur ejee Bomanjee and Co; 64 bales cotton, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 6 cases peacock feathers, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy; 321 cwts sandalwood, S N Tullatee; 101 chests opium, Davi Sassoon and Co; 14 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee 77 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 62 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s, 36 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected ..... 32 deg. Fah.	29 939
Temperature of the Air.....	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	67·0
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m., on following day)	78·6
Minimum do. do	66·0
General Direction of wind.....	N., NNE, N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	362

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Major, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, from Madras.

FEBRUARY 1.

Drummond, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Seallcote

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 31.

Thorpe, Captain, Madras 27th Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.

FEBRUARY 1.

Thorpe, Lieut Col, Madras 89th Regt, on furlough, to England.

FEBRUARY 2.

Lucas, Col, Bombay Comsy Genl, on duty, to Poona.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan 14.)

War office, Pall Mall, 14th January, 1876.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, upon Seconded List, to be Colonel upon the Seconded List. Dated 23rd December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Samuel Enderby Gordon, C. B. to be Colonel, vice E. Price, C. B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 23rd December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Honourable Edward Thomas Gage, C. B., to be Colonel, vice M. B. Forde, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 15th January, 1876.

Major William Lambert Yonge to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel Gordon, C. B, promoted. Dated 23rd December, 1875.

Major Charles Booth Brackenbury, upon the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant Colonel upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th January, 1876.

Major Edwin Markham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Gage, C. B., promoted. Dated 15th January, 1876.

Captain George Sheppard Harvey to be Major, vice Yonge, promoted. Dated 1st January, 1876.

Captain Samuel Cotter Kyle to be Major, vice E. Markham, promoted Dated 15th January, 1876.

Lieutenant Francis Lowry Graves to be Captain, vice G. Harry, promoted Dated 1st January, 1876.

Lieutenant Gilbert Sidney Ferry to be Captain, vice S C Kyle, promoted. Dated 15th January, 1876.

Lieutenant Francis William J. Barker to be Captain, vice D. F Huyshe (late Bengal), placed upon the Supernumerary List Dated 15th January, 1876

Lieutenant Charles A. Empson to be Captain, vice H. T. T. Sandes, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th January, 1876

Lieutenant William Frederick de H. Curtis to be Captain, vice C E Souper, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th January, 1876.

In consequence of the death on the 22nd December, 1875, of Major-General A. Bunn, the promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be antedated to the 23rd December, 1875, viz:—

Major E. R. Cottingham, and Captain W. S. Langley

BREVET.

Colonel Matthew Bligh Forde, retired on full-pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 15th January, 1876.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Major-General Anthony Benn, Royal Artillery, viz.:—

Colonel Edward Price, C. B., Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, dated 28th June, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 23rd December.

Major Edward Thomas Boiffter, 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd December, 1875.

Captain George Nicholson Pepper, 31st Foot, to be Major, Dated 23rd December, 1875.

HIGH COURT.—3RD FEBRUARY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Summary Suit.

19-75—P Kavasjee—Hussenbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Nuthoo Vamonjee.

LONG CAUSES.

2-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sheik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed, &c.—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.
141-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Damjee Ludha and another vs Vellubhai Gopaldass and others—Crawford and Beevey.
351-75—Crawford and Beevey—Brijcomul Vurdhamon vs Rajeshri Shawajee Rao—R Balkrishna and B.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Judgment

75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

659-74—Shamrao P—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.
268-75—Khunderao M—Manecklal Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

For argument on Judge's Summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Feerbhai vs Syed Mersahaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith.
236-75—M M Munshi—Bhai Chanbai widow vs Ebrahim Oomer and others—K Morojee.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
623-75—Fletcher and Smith—Haji Sullamon Ayeb vs Mahomed Hajee Alli—Lynch and Tobin.
625-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Mohunjee Damjee vs Gungachura Sewpursed—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
630-75—K Morojee—Moorarjee Nanjee and another vs Lalljee Sewjee and another.
633-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khutrabai widow vs Hajee Wydna, Hajee Joonus and others.
635-75—Jefferson and Payne—Luximbai widow vs Rughoonath Waseodew and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
639-75—A Framjee—Ardeseer Merwanjee Sett vs Chimnajee Ragoojee.
640-75—Prescot and Winter—Khooshali Champajee R vs Kistope Sinigia Hanker C and others.
641-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Jaggonath Narayen vs Pustoorbhai—Tyabjee and Sayani.
276-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjevundas vs William London—Tyabji and Sayani—Part heard.
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person.
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crustnaji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B
690-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward Hodger—H Becknell
567-75—F Kow-jee—Hajee Ibram Feeckee Mahomed vs Haji Mahomed Currim Ephanee—Tyabjee and Savani.
537-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Padumsee Nursey vs Chugan Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MATHEW—BRAHAM—January 31st, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, Francis Mathew, M. Inst. C.E., to Rowena Frances Braham.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITHERS—January 31st, at Madras, the wife of Lieut-Colone O. F. Smithers, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—January 30th, at Government House, Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Melbourne, Coachman to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, aged 32 years.
RUSSELL—January 28th, at Shahjahanpur, of hepatic abscess, Richard Alexander Russell, M.D., Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, aged 25 years and 5 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

THE Port Trustees have lately leased to a firm of Hindoo merchants the sidings of the Carnac and Nicol Bunders, but the terms of the lease are extremely objectionable from several points of view. Last year the Trustees leased these sidings for a lump sum of Rs. 17,000. This year, commencing from the first of this month, the Trustees have contracted to receive from Messrs. Dharsey Goculdass and Co. the sum of 1½ annas per ton for every ton of goods which passes over the sidings, in lieu of the lump sum paid under the previous lease. Dharsey Goculdass and Co. have just advertised how they intend to make use of their lease with the Port Trustees. This lease, of course, gives Dharsey and Co. the monopoly of the use of these sidings, no one else can use them. In order, therefore, to make as much as possible out of their contract Dharsey and Co. have organized a Carting Agency of their own, which is not a bad imitation of the old Carting Agency system on our two lines of Railway and which has lately died a violent death. Dharsey and Co. offer to receive and forward from the Port Trust sidings grain and seed at 6 as. per ton, including cartage, delivered inside the Port Trust premises and 7 as. per ton, including cartage, if delivered outside those premises. But, should merchants wish to remove their goods in their own carts, Dharsey and Co. will then charge 4 as. per ton, merely for the use of the sidings. Dharsey & Co. have thus secured the right to charge 4 as. per ton for the use of sidings for which they pay the Port Trustees only 1½ as. per ton. The question obviously arises, why the Port Trustees have allowed Dharsey & Co. this privilege? Again, why should one firm of merchants be permitted to pay 1½ as. per ton for the use of these sidings and every other merchant be debarred from paying the Port Trustees this particular sum of 1½ as. per ton, and which they would, of course, otherwise willingly do? The Port Trustees have thus established a monopoly in favour of one firm at the expense of the rest of the merchants, and at the same time at the risk of themselves losing the charges which they might certainly secure if the use of these sidings were, as it ought to be, free to every one.

We will first of all look at the matter as it affects the Port Trustees. Evidently the first object of all consignees must be to avoid any excess in the cost of the removal of their goods which this monopoly may impose upon them. If they have their goods carried to the Boree Bunder terminus, thus avoiding the Port Trust sidings altogether, they will be able to remove their goods to the godowns and warehouses both inside and outside the premises of the Port Trustees at 5 as. per ton, thus saving 1 anna per ton in the one case and 2 as. in the other. The Port Trustees have, therefore, induced consignees to go to the Boree Bunder terminus instead of using the sidings on their own property, and by the terms of the lease they have made with the Hindoo firm, if no goods at all pass over the sidings Dharsey and Co. lose nothing more than the anticipated profits from the monopoly they enjoy; whilst the Trustees may get nothing at all for their sidings. The easy and most convenient terms on which this strange arrangement has been made with the enterprising Hindoo firm are causing considerable surprise, and at the same time great annoyance and loss to consignees, as we will endeavour now to show.

The goods principally affected by this new Carting Agency, which Messrs. Dharsey Goculdass and Co. have so shrewdly organized, are grain, seed, and goods in general, excluding cotton, nearly all of which is now carried to the Colaba terminus. The Hindoo firm charges 6 as. per ton including cartage for goods delivered inside the Port Trust premises and 7 as. per ton including cartage for goods delivered outside the Port Trust premises; of this sum 1½ as. per ton is paid to the Port Trust, leaving 4½ as and 5½ as. for cartage. Consignees could, we understand, deliver these goods inside or outside the Port Trust premises at 5 as. per ton, supposing that they were allowed to pay 1½ as. per ton to the Port Trust—that is to say, if the trade were free instead of being monopolised by one firm. But why should consignees pay Messrs. Dharsey and Co. 1 anna and 2 as. per ton over and above what they could do the business for under more favourable arrangements? The Hindoo firm can, however, charge what they like for the use of the sidings if consignees wish to remove their goods in their own carts. At present they condescend to charge only 4 as. per ton to such consignees, and who thus pay Dharsey and Co. 2½ as. per ton more than they ought. The Port Trust might just as well have this money in their own coffers as hand it over as is deliberately done to Messrs. Dharsey and Co.

The position of grain merchants who are consignees is, however, materially injured by the fact that Dharsey Goculdass and Co. are in the same trade as themselves and have large quantities of grain and seed of their own constantly passing over these sidings. These merchants feel that the delivery of their goods may easily be delayed by a powerful firm in the same trade as themselves who is permitted to enjoy the entire control over the delivery of their goods when they arrive. In these days of keen competition when telegrams are constantly passing between the chief markets in Europe and Bombay the detention of the goods of a competitor and the expediting of your own is a matter of considerable importance, and certainly the power to inflict a serious injury of this sort on a fellow trader ought not to be placed in the hands of a firm in the same trade; but this is what the Port Trustees have done by giving the exclusive use of their sidings to the Hindoo firm referred to. To suppose that Messrs. Dharsey and Co. will be perfectly free from prejudice when they deliver goods is to expect more from them than they could perform. They would consider the quiet shunting of some tons of seed to one side and the bringing to the front of their own goods a very fair and proper proceeding when market prices made it worth their while to act in this way; and, moreover, as the use of the sidings is entirely their own, they would naturally consider that they might do as they like with their own. But independently of the power which this Hindoo firm has to play off some grand trade manœuvres, the merchants of Bombay complain that Messrs. Dharsey and Co. can easily become acquainted with the most important secrets of each man's trade, the quantity of goods consigned to each merchant, his agents in distant markets and a variety of important knowledge which but for this monopoly of the Port Trust sidings they could not obtain. By means of the railway receipts the weight of the goods, whence they have come and the constituents' names may be revealed, and shrewd traders such as Dharsey and Co. know well how to turn facts of this sort to good account. The Port Trustees may have had their eyes closed to such matters as these, at the time they signed the lease of their sidings, and were possibly well satisfied with the bargain they had made. But really the bargain is not worthy of the name. When a lump sum was paid down last year the arrangement was intelligible enough, but there is nothing intelligible in a blank arrangement to receive 1½ annas per ton from one firm of merchants without having any control over their subsequent plans, which may either altogether prevent any goods from passing over the sidings or may create a monopoly for the special advantage of that firm at the expense of the merchants and Port Trustees as well. The Trustees should throw their sidings open to the use of the whole of the public at the rates which, apparently, have now been fixed, 1½ annas per ton. Let each consignee pay that sum himself into the hands of the Port Trustees and cart away his goods in the way he may consider best. An extra charge might be made if the goods are not taken away after a certain time, in order to clear the goods away as speedily as possible. The reasons that the Port Trustees may have for making this singular lease with the Hindoo firm should be made public, for as the case now stands neither the Port Trustees nor consignees derive the smallest benefit therefrom.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 14TH JANUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Commander A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with the English Mails of the 14th January on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr A H Cooper
Col, Mrs and 2 Misses Cripps
Mr Luke
Mrs Beaumont
Col Mrs and 2 Misses A'exander
Mrs Finlayson
Col Richardson
Miss Combey
2 - isses Howard
Mr Higgins
Mr Bruce
Lieut R Harrington
Mr K McKay
Miss McTier
Mrs Tobin
Lieut A Wallace, and
Mr J McDonald
Mr C Wheeler.

Mr A Skinner
Mr F Jefferson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Baker
Mrs Robinson.

Mr and Mrs O'Callaghan

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs McHinch.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr D DeSoylla.

Mr Wo'fe and servant
Esmail Kurrim and 3 friends

FROM ADEN.

Abdool Peer Mahd & Servant.

FROM MALTA.—Buxoo Shirk Ilyder.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 14TH JAN.

FOR some time past it has been currently rumoured that the Queen will open the forthcoming Session of Parliament, and the *Times* has repeated that statement, though with a certain amount of caution. The fact, I believe, to be this. The Queen has been asked to undertake that duty, and she has given a qualified promise that she will do so. She has, however, so often disappointed Parliament that few people, as yet, believe she will be able to honour the proceedings with her presence.

The approach of the Session has given a little more animation to home politics, but the whole subject has a very dull prospect. It is evident from the actions of the Ministry, and from what has been said by those members of the Government who have troubled to say anything, that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues intend to devote as much attention as possible to foreign affairs. The shortcomings of the last Session might have died out before now had they not been supplemented by blunders and mishaps during the recess, which have greatly shaken the credit of the Ministry in the eyes of their usual supporters. The tenant-farmer r

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRINCE AT SCINDIA'S BANQUET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

DHOLEPORE, 2ND FEB.

After the banquet last night Scindia appeared at the dining table, and filling a glass with champagne, proposed the health of Her Majesty the Prince, saying that he was proud to have had the honour of the Prince's visit to Gwalior. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. The Prince was evidently delighted with Scindia's frank and manly speech, and said he was glad to have had the honour of enrolling Scindia among his personal friends, and proposed the Maharaja's health. The toast was received with cheers.

The Prince left Gwalior at 10 o'clock this morning.

Great preparations have been made at Dholepore for his reception.

LORD LYTTON'S MILITARY SECRETARY—CALCUTTA NEWS.

CALCUTTA, 2ND FEB.

Colonel Bulwer is named as Lord Lytton's Military Secretary.

Doctor Waller and Mr. Knight, two of the Justices who signed a protest to the Lieutenant Governor, have resigned.

Doorga Churn Law has resigned the Bengal Council.

Kain, a European jockey, was killed by a fall from his horse at Barrackpore Steeplechase yesterday.

Dr. Payne has been appointed consulting Health Officer at Rs. 1,000 per month by the Justices.

FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

CALCUTTA, 2ND FEB.

Major Euan Smith is appointed officiating First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM TO CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND FEB.

The Duke of Buckingham will visit Calcutta in the course of the present month.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Hogg, Officiating Director General of the Post Office, left Calcutta to-day for Bombay and Madras on a month's tour of inspection. Mr. Montesth returns on the 10th March.

ARRIVAL OF SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

MADRAS, 2ND FEB.

Sir Neville Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, arrived per steamer Australia this morning and landed under the usual salute.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Holloway arrived by the same steamer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT GWALIOR.

AGRA, 2ND FEB.

The Banquet and fireworks at Scindia's Palace last night were a great success. At the end of the dinner Scindia entered, and in a most cordial manner proposed and drank in champagne, the Queen and the Prince's health, and expressed how deeply he felt the honour of the Prince's visit. The Prince replied most felicitously, thanking Scindia for his magnificent hospitality, and saying that he should always remember his visit to Gwalior as one of the pleasantest in India, and that he was proud to rank Scindia as his personal friend.

Scindia spoke very feelingly respecting the Prince's visit in the afternoon at the old Palace in open Durbar before the nobles assembled when the Prince was returning his visit.

The Prince arrived here this evening, having called at Dholepore *en route*, where he was received most handsomely by the young Raja. The Prince starts for Jeypore on Friday.

NEW BARONETCIES.

LONDON, 1ST FEB.

The Queen has been pleased to confer Baronetcies on the undermentioned gentlemen:—

John Henry Scourfield, Esq., Member for Pembrokeshire; Colonel R. T. Gilpin, Member for Bedford; John Leslie, Esq., Member for Monaghan; Gilbert Greenall, Esq., Member for Warrington; John Stewart Hardy, Esq., Member for Rye; also on John Walrond, Esq., and Gerald Codrington, Esq.

THE TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Sir Lewis Pelly and General Sir Henry Norman will probably succeed to the vacancies in the Indian Council.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

THE TURKISH REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31ST JAN.

The Envoys of the Northern Powers verbally submitted Count Andrassy's scheme of Reforms to the Porte to-day. They are supported by the other European Powers, and the Porte promises that their communications shall have consideration.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 31ST JAN.

A Bill has been introduced into Congress by the Democrats for imposing a duty of three cents per pound on coffee, and of fifteen cents per pound on tea.

THE EGYPTIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, 1ST FEB.

The Egyptian troops have occupied the Province of Hamassin without any opposition. The King of Abyssinia is collecting his forces at Adowa.

LONDON, 1ST FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 9d.

8¼lbs. do. ..... 7s. 10½d.

40's Mule Twist 0.11½

3 per cent. Consols for account 94

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 105½

The sum of £36,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Stalvio, Parsee, James Drake and Munim. Departure.—Madras.

We received last night the following communication from the Submarine Telegraph Company:—"The Aden-Suez section of the Eastern Telegraph Company is repaired, and communication with Europe via Suez re-established."

We are glad to notice the appointment of Major Euan Smith, C.S.I., to be officiating First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad. Major Smith has done good service to the State, first in Abyssinia, and afterwards as a member of the Zanzibar Mission; and it will be remembered that last year he acted as Political Agent at Zanzibar during Dr. Kirk's absence in England. Major Smith has plenty of ability and the genial manner which is one of the best gifts of a diplomatist.

Dr. Monier Williams has been staying at Agra, and is now at Dehli for a few days on his way to Lahore, where he will be the guest of Lepel Griffin, Esq.

Mrs. Digby Dent, the widow of Captain Dent, who was killed last year in the Singapore Jail, of which he was Superintendent, has been unanimously elected Honorary Lady Superintendent of the Soldiers' Institute at Woolwich, which was to have been opened last Tuesday.

The death is announced of Major General Francis Gilbert Hamley, at the age of 60. The deceased entered the Army in 1835, and served in the Kaffir war of 1851-53, for which he received a medal. He afterwards commanded the forces in the colony of South Australia, and was sworn in as Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General of the colony, February 19th, 1868.

An order has been issued by Mr. Francis S. Baily, the arbitrator under the European Assurance Society Arbitration Act, that the claims of all persons in India and the Australian colonies arising on policies or other contracts with the society which have not yet been brought in and proved, will be barred unless brought in and proved by the 31st of August next.

His Excellency Captain Shaw, R. N., the Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, arrived at Madras on Sunday morning, in the s.s. Devonshire. His Excellency was received by Captain Hankin, R. N., and was conveyed to Government House in one of the carriages of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, whose guest he will be during his stay in Madras. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery on Monday morning in honour of His Excellency's arrival.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received the following despatch from a correspondent at Cairo:—"It is reported here that the Government has received intelligence of important successes in Abyssinia, and that the Abyssinia General Kirkham, and two other Englishmen, have been taken prisoners. I am unable to guarantee the correctness of this news; but it is regarded here as important, because foreshadowing the approaching termination of the war."

The Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company writes to us as follows:—"With reference to the report in your paper of this day, that a telegram from Aden stated that small-pox is on board the s.s. Calipso, I am happy to inform you that not a single case has occurred on her whole voyage, and that a few hours after her arrival here to-day, she was admitted to *free pratique* and *all* her passengers were allowed to disembark."

The *World* says that the report that Mr. Pellegrini has seceded from *Vanity Fair* is unfortunately true. The clever caricaturist has been a little out of health lately, and is advised that change of air and scene, and a little rest from his labours, would do him good. He is at present at Folkestone, whence he shortly starts for Naples. On his return he will devote himself to portrait painting. The weekly cartoon of our contemporary will henceforth be supplied by M. Tissot or Mr. Leslie Ward, alternately.

It appears, a Calcutta paper states, that a large amount of Foreign Indian coins have found their way into the local market during the stay at the presidency of native chiefs on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Calcutta. Some of the chiefs made large purchases, for which they paid in their own coins. Of those coins about four lakhs of *Nanukshaye*, and *Barshaye* Rupees were purchased as bullion at a discount by bazaar dealers, who subsequently made them over to the Mint for conversion into British Indian Currency.

A telegram to the *Daily News* from Vienna published on the 14th January says that "Trustworthy persons just arriving from Russia state that on the Orenburg Railway into the interior, and the lines from Moscow in a western direction, there are incessant preparations for large military transports in the spring. On the line from Moscow to Polish Lithuania, a third line of rails is being laid down. During the frost the workmen encamp on the spot, in quarters specially provided for them, to enable them to work by night as well as by day.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* sent the following telegram on January 12th to that paper:—"The Turkish representatives at the leading capitals have been instructed to declare that any intervention incompatible with the dignity and independence of the Porte will be rejected. England is expected to advise the Porte to consider the Andrassy programme, without, however, delivering a Note upon the subject. Should the Sultan decline, the Herzegovinian rebels are likely to derive greater advantage than ever from the countenance of Montegrins and Dalmatians."

At the close of last year, the Madras Staff Corps consisted, we are told, of eight Major-Generals, twenty-six Lieutenant-Colonels, who are in receipt of Colonel's allowances, with two hundred and thirty others of the same grade; one hundred and forty-nine Majors; one hundred and sixty-eight Captains; and thirty-six Lieutenants: or, in all, six hundred and seventeen officers; of whom, irrespective of the General officers and those in receipt of the Colonel's allowances who number 34 between them, one hundred and thirty-one officers were on leave to Europe, viz., fifty-four Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-five Majors, forty-five Captains, and seven Lieutenants—about twenty three per cent, of the existing strength of this branch of the service.

The Kurrachee paper, the *Indian*, contains the following paragraph about the internal state of affairs in Khelat:—Beloochistan would, from all accounts, appear to be in a disturbed state, and lawlessness to be exceedingly rife in it. On Gower Khan, the nephew of the late Noordeen Mengul, who was killed recently in a skirmish, being made acquainted with the death of his uncle, he attacked a village in which there were a number of mares, and a large quantity of grain belonging to the Khan of Kelat; the people in charge of the property were put to the sword, and the property was carried away. The rumour in the town of Kurrachee is that the safety of the Khan is threatened, and that there will before long be a general rising against him. The Pathan traders here have received warning against sending their goods to Khorasan, as the caravan routes are very unsafe.

The news from France relates almost exclusively to the preparations for the elections. The Legitimists, it is announced, will bring forward candidates in every district, and will act in concert with other Conservatives where an honourable agreement is possible; voting in other cases as second ballotings for the Conservative candidates who have the best chance of success. They accept the principle of a revision of the Constitution, inasmuch as circumstances may lead Marshal MacMahon to propose a revision before 1880. The Bonapartists in Corsica are said to have thrown over M. Rouher in favour of Prince Napoleon. The Republican deputies, M M. Pichat and Lockroy, and five members of the Council-General of the Seine, have requested permission from the authorities to hold a large private meeting of workmen in order to discuss the question of putting forward a working man as a candidate for the Senate.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*:—There comes from Bombay the report of a fact so creditable to our sailors, that at the present moment, when the country is somewhat out of heart about the navy, it will be useful to publish it. During the Prince of Wales's visit there were more than 4,500 seamen belonging to the squadrons of Admiral Macdonald and Admiral Lambert in harbour. It was a time of great festivity—money was plentiful, temptations great. Well, there was not one single police charge of drunkenness or misconduct against one of these 4,500 men, and we believe so much could not be said of an equal number of men of any other nation under similar circumstances. Can it be that we are about to become temperate, and that Jack is going to lead the movement and fight under the banners of Sir Wilfrid Lawson? If a man needs drink anywhere, it surely is in Bombay.

Referring to the gallant capture of the Bukit Putas Pass, and the decoration of the Victoria Cross which Captain Channer is likely to gain, the *Pioneer* says:—Captain Channer, who so gallantly took the important stockade at the Bukit Putas Pass the other day, has, we hear, been recommended for the Victoria Cross by Colonel Clay. He fully deserves the honour. Altogether this little campaign in the south of the Malay Peninsula has been admirably conducted in the face of many difficulties, its success having been complete. Colonel Clay has burned Sri Menanti, and taken nine guns with no loss on his side, comparatively speaking. The enemy, as a letter from the scene of action puts it, "had threatened to make curry of the white men, but caught it hot themselves instead." Our little force has had to do hard and trying work on half rations, has been wet through every day, marching all the time through the densest jungle and over difficult hill tracks. The scenery of Salangore, by-the-bye, seems to be on a magnificent scale. The jungle is filled with giant ferns, cocoanuts, and mangosteens,—unfortunately, however, not with loot. The expedition seems so be bringing nothing back but honour and glory, the captured guns, and the rags of its ruined wardrobe.

We learn from the *Madras Times* that an effort is being made by Surgeons of over ten years' service in the British Medical service to obtain the amount of pay guaranteed them by the Royal Warrant of 1867. The following is their case, briefly stated:—G. G. O. 507 of 1874, gives the consolidated monthly pay of Surgeons of over ten years' service as Rs. 451-14-5 composed of English pay at 13s. a day. Rs. 158 4 5

Full Batta	According to rank as Captain.	182	10 0
Gratuity		36	0 0
Tentage		75	0 0
		451	14 5

Subsequently the Royal Warrant of April 1st, 1867, fixed the rate of daily pay for Surgeons of over ten years' service at 15 shillings a day, which, calculated at the current rate of exchange with the Indian allowances of a Captain's rank, would give Rs. A. P.

English pay at 15s. a day per month of 30 days 1/10 1 =1 Rupee		245	7 6
Batta	Captains rank	182	10 0
Gratuity		36	0 0
Tentage		75	0 0
		539	1 0

per month

The latter total is the amount of pay per month to which Surgeons of ten years' service and upwards consider themselves entitled.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

AGRA, 30TH JAN.

The journey of the Prince from Umritsur was uneventful until Rajpore, or Rajpura, which has received its name from a palace in it which was built by one of the Mogul Emperors was reached. This is the nearest station to the Maharaja of Puttialla's dominions, and it was arranged that the Prince should stop here in order to give Puttialla an opportunity of entertaining him. It would be about midnight when the royal train was pulled up alongside the Rajpura station platform, and whatever decorations there may have been were not seen in the darkness, although now and then the gleam was visible of the bayonets of the troops who were guarding the station, and at the same time forming a guard of honour. Puttialla, who was accompained by the Political Resident at his Court, went up to the Prince's carriage, and a cordial interchange of courtesies took place between H. R. H. and him. About a thousand yards away, a large pavilion had been erected, and hither Puttialla conducted the Prince. A great feast was spread in the pavilion, and the Prince enjoyed Puttialla's hospitality for an hour, after which the Maharaja accompanied him to his carriage and regretfully bade H. R. H. good-bye.

THE PRINCE AT AGRA.

The royal train stopped in the morning at Ghazeeabad, where the Prince took breakfast. Carriages were here changed for Agra, which was reached late in the afternoon of Tuesday (the 25th.) The receptions of the Prince have now become so much alike that their nature must be already well-known to everybody. As the French abbé exclaimed, when his royal master sought by a practical joke to teach him toleration for human failings, it is "*perdriz—toujours perdriz*." There are troops, richly caparisoned elephants, officials, red cloth, flags, flowers, and addresses at almost every reception of the Prince; and just as some of the London correspondents are said to use a telegraphic code in which one word—say, pudding or Buggins—expresses that the Prince looked well upon his arrival and thought tenderly of his wife as he mounted the golden howdah of the noble pachyderm that kneeled to receive the royal burden; so I think that by this time it has become necessary only to describe the Prince's arrival at any given place by saying simply, "the usual thing took place." Such a phrase should, to the initiated, convey as much meaning as Lord Burleigh's nod, or the shake of the head of a village physician. But I believe that there were circumstances about the Agra reception which gave it a very distinctive character even among the numerous receptions of a similar kind that have already taken place in India. The elephants present numbered over 200, and as these were drawn up beneath the tall walls of Akbar's great Fort, while on the opposite side was the celebrated Agra Jumma Musjid, and were all gorgeously dressed with cloth-of-gold and gold and silver howdahs, the scene was splendid. There were more elephants present at the reception at Bankipore, but many of them there had been simply taken from the fields where they had been labouring, and, although "nature unadorned" is said "to be adorned the most," I do not think the proverb holds good about elephants, whose rugged and wrinkled dirty-black hides are improved by being hidden beneath tissues of velvet and gold. The Bankipore display of elephants did not, therefore, equal the Agra one, where almost every elephant was wonderfully richly dressed. Many of the Rajas from Central India were present, and so were some of the Chiefs from the deserts of Rajpootana. It was curious to notice the Raja of Bikaneer at the head of the elephant procession, and to remember the extraordinary nature of his territories. Even at the present day a journey right across Rajpootana is an undertaking full of danger and difficulties, and so the large majority of Englishmen in India the central and western portions of the country of the Rajpoots is an unknown land. Mountstuart Elphinstone in his description of his mission to Cabul thirty or forty years ago, gives an interesting account of the dangers encountered by his party in crossing the great deserts of Rajpootana—dangers which so alarmed the majority of his attendants that after a two days' journey they fled back again to more civilized places. They were endangered by robbers and by internecine feuds; and at Bikaneer the Raja (probably the father of the present Chief who has travelled to Agra to pay his respects to the Prince of Wales) was engaged in a furious contest with another Chief who had marched against him. Of late years, however, the altered condition of affairs in the wilder parts of Rajpootana that the potentate of Bikaneer is willing to undertake a journey which to him is so expensive and laborious, and I think that the compliment paid to the Prince by the presence at Agra of the Raja of Bikaneer was no inconsiderable one to the power and prestige of the present British administration of India. There were many other Chiefs present—such as the Raja of Dholepore, a smart boy, the notorious Nawab of Tonk, and the Raja of Bhurtpore—but none of them possessed so much interest as the Raja of Bikaneer. To return to the elephants—many of them were long tassels, from their ears, of white beads, and shields which covered their enormous heads and reached a point a considerable way down their trunks; others wore the usual gorgeous trappings in regard to howdahs and gold cloths. The Prince mounted an elephant which had a handsome golden howdah, and accompanied by a perky little sallow man with spectacles, who turned out to be no other than Sir John Strachey, rode down through the procession of elephants, which fell in afterwards and followed two and two the royal elephant, through the streets of Agra to the Lieutenant-Governor's encampment, a few miles out of the city. A gentleman who saw the vast procession, full of colour and novelty, from the walls of the Fort, says that it would be impossible to imagine a more splendid Eastern spectacle. Such a sight would have delighted the manly heart of Akbar, and sent into fits of enthusiasm the inmates of his marble zenana. When the Prince reached the camp he and his suite took up a position while the procession went slowly past, H. R. H. saluting each Chief as he rose in his howdah and salaamed. The procession then broke up and returned to the city, and up till the time darkness had set in the space in the narrow streets was constantly being seriously encroached upon by the sudden appearance of elephants with jingling bells. A peculiar feature of this splendid procession was that at certain parts of the route there were long lines of gilt and tinsel pavilions, which were filled by the headmen of districts and their friends and relations, who all rose and salaamed to the Prince as he passed. On the top of one of these pavilions there were silver and gilt horses with groggy stuffed warriors upon their backs; and in one open verandah, a number of nautch girls, very prettily dressed, sang and danced when the procession approached and continued doing so until the last elephant had passed onwards.

On Wednesday morning the Prince received a Municipal address, after which he held a levee which was attended by a large number of European and native gentlemen. In the afternoon he held a peculiar review in his camp. Taking up his position on a little stand which had been erected a short distance in front of his tent, he witnessed the whole of the Rajas at present in Agra pass with their attendants. Every Chief, in order to swell out the proportions of his following, had evidently called into requisition every camel, elephant, bullock, soldier, servant, tinker, or tailor, he could lay hands upon. There were bands of music of various kinds, from the popular native imitation of a European military band, to native bands pure and simple; there were batteries of artillery, horsed by almost every kind of horse to be found in the country; and there were batteries "horsed" by bullocks; the cavalry were much the same as native cavalry generally is—much of it was tag rag and a small proportion decent as regards horses, men, and equipment; the army of foot soldiers was Falstaff's Coventry army on a gigantic scale, and many of the men were strangely dressed and armed with the weapons of other days. Each Chief rode at the head of his own followers; and altogether the procession was as strange and interesting as it was amusing. It took a long time to pass the Prince, who had plenty to do in saluting. It returned to the city by the Metcalf Road, and for a considerable time the thoroughfares, which looked as though Noah's ark had been suddenly broken up in their vicinity, were impassable.

When the Prince had seen the last of the procession, he entered his carriage and drove to the lovely Taj, the interior of which has been recently restored. Everybody in India knows or ought to know about the Taj—how it was built by Shah Jehan in memory of his favourite wife Mumtaz Mahal, the mother of Aurangzebe; how it was seventeen years in building; how it cost three millions sterling; how 20,000 workmen were engaged upon its construction day and night; and how the poor workmen were so ground down that they cried:—

Have mercy, God, on our distress,
For we die, too, with the Princess.

It will therefore be unnecessary for me to enter into any description of this exquisite building. Mr. Keene, the present Commissioner of Agra, has written a very full account of the Taj, and given copious extracts from the writings of Mr. Bayard Taylor, in whose opinion the Taj was like a pure white bubble which threatened every moment to burst in the heat of the sunshine; and those who wish technical information about the world-famed structure could not do better than apply to Mr. Keene's handbook. I visited the Taj in the heat of the day, when the heat was considerable, and I looked at the lovely marble structure from every point until I came to the conclusion that the prettiest views of it were from the marble platform in the middle of the central pathway, which is adorned on each side by tall dark cypresses that act to a certain extent as a foil to the marble; and from the outside of the outer archway, which frames a large semi-circle of azure sky with the "vision of marble" in the centre. Close to the Taj, the glare from the polished white stone is blinding, and therefore the "long views" of it are preferable to the nearer ones. A class of critics of the kind who would speak disrespectfully even of the North Pole or the Equator, dislike the Taj because the ornamentation upon it is more tawdry than the ornamentation of the older and bolder school of Mahomedan architecture, specimens of which are to be found in and near Delhi; but these gentlemen ought to look at the effect of the building as a whole, and not confine their attention to the eighteenth part of an inch. However, whatever the critics say about the Taj will not much affect its character; for so long as the majority of human beings are impulsive mortals who admire things of beauty without taking the trouble to put a microscope to their eye to find out first whether or not there are minute faults, so long will the Taj be the admiration of the thousands who visit it. I admired, as in duty bound, the lovely domed-in room inside the Taj which contains the beautifully inlaid false sarcophagi of Shah Jehan and his wife, the real sarcophagi being contained in the vaulted room beneath the Taj; and when I had wondered for the hundredth time at the patience and skill of the workmen who, with their chips of cornelian, jasper, bloodstone, and lapis lazuli, had created flowers in the marble; at the marvellous ingenuity of the workmen who had woven with their chisels the wonderful veil of marble lace which surrounds the tombs; I could not help repeating with emphasis Bishop Heber's beautiful remark that the Mahomedan architects "designed like Titans and finished like jewellers." All who visit the Taj should not omit to ascend one of the minarets. I went to the top of the marble column which is nearest the city and overlooks the river, and the view was wonderfully beautiful. Beneath flows the Jumna, at this time of the year but a sluggish brown stream compared with its noble appearance when it rushes down later on with its burden of rain from the mountains. On the opposite side lies a long strip of sand with patches of cultivation upon it, and beyond lie trees above whose heads white buildings show themselves. On the left is the marble dome of the red sandstone Musjid which is attached to the Taj, and away beyond the Taj the Jumna bends round the great Fort which looks like the abode of giants. The river is spanned by the railway bridge, over the latticed girders of which rises the city of Agra full of towers, curious gables, and the terraces on the housetops which are peculiar to the East. To the right is the companion mosque, which, architecturally speaking, "balances" the Taj, and beyond lies the land curiously tumbled by the hot winds into heaps of sand, borne from the deserts of Rajpootana. Behind lies the shining Taj "whose face no man can look upon" when the sun is bathing it in his glory, and beyond the Taj stretch the lovely gardens with their surrounding walls of mosques and cloisters. The Prince was enchanted with the Taj, and I saw it when the sun was setting, and when the marble domes and minarets were suffused with a rosy glow. How could he fail to be delighted? In the evening Agra was illuminated, the vast outline of the Fort and the Jumma Musjid being covered with *chirags*, and Sir John Strachey held in the famous Dewan-i-am in the Fort a brilliant reception of ladies and gentlemen and native Chiefs, among whom the tall figure of the Maharaja of Vizianagram was conspicuous. This hall is divided into three aisles by pillars which are connected by saracenic arches; and pillars and roof are painted white and picked out with lines of gold. Music and wine were there; and gaiety, light, and colour were the accompaniments of Sir John Strachey's conversazione. On Thursday evening the Taj garden was illuminated. The numerous pathways among the cypresses, the feathery bamboos, and the oranges and limes, were lit up and all the foliage concealed myriads of green and red worms which looked like glow-worms. When the Prince arrived, about nine o'clock, he proceeded to the marble platform, and looked down upon the wondrous sun. The gardens were filled with thousands of people and lit up, with a brilliance rivalling that of noonday, by blue lights which were held up by coolies upon the parapets of the surrounding mosques, where they appeared like gigantic demons. And the Jumna, the waters of which were concealed by fog and darkness, myriads of lights floated silently and brilliantly. The effect of this ghostly flow of fire, worthy of Charon and a host lighting souls with torches across the black and melancholy Styx, was something supernaturally novel. The illuminations of the gardens was a marvellous success. On the following evening Agra was again illuminated, and her magnificent crown, the Fort, sparkled again with lights. The Lieutenant-Governor and the inhabitants of the North-West Provinces entertained seven hundred people to a ball in the Dewan-i-am in honour of the Prince. The ball was voted delightful by everybody. The floor was excellent, so was the supper, and so was the music—everything, in fact, that could make a ball successful. The Prince has filled up his time with a shooting excursion to Bhurtpore and visits to Futtehpore, Sikri and the various scenes in and around Agra; and I believe that he has been delighted with his trip to this marvellous city. To-morrow morning he leaves for Gwalior, whither Scindia has preceded him.

A SHOOTING EXCURSION BEYOND MAHABLESHWUR.

(*Continued from February* 1.)

I must shunt this narrative on to a siding for a moment whilst I pay a well merited tribute of admiration to the Parsees. They are the most enterprising, liberal and unbigoted people of India. Wherever wealth awaits enterprise and capital a Parsee is always found prepared with both. Unlike the Hindoo and Musalman, their religion places no obstacle in the way of travelling or only such obstacles as their freedom from bigotry and prejudice enables them to surmount. India is best adapted for them. But, Parsees are found in London studying for the Bombay Bar, the Civil Service, or engaged in commerce, though there is not there a single Parsee priest to administer to them the consolations of their religion or to perform mortuary rites over their dead. Yet none of these considerations were ever known to deter a Parsee from taking up his residence in any country where wealth is to be acquired. They are, perhaps, the only people in the world by whom the proud boast can be made that there is not a single professional prostitute and scarcely a beggar amongst their whole community. Leatherstocking tells me that the Parsees in Bombay once got up an agitation amongst themselves to adopt the Hindoo custom of disposing of their dead by cremation, but the humane ground that it would be an iniquitous interference with the hereditary vested interests of the vultures, and the project had to be abandoned.

We set out before daybreak next morning for the happy hunting grounds. Favourable *khubber* (news) had been received. Whole families of tigers had been seen in the vicinity. Cheetahs, bears, and bison were abundant; and wild pigs, sambur, with jungle and spur fowl, were in great plenty. The keen morning air, almost at freezing point, exhilirated us to that degree at every inspiration that we made the vain ring with joyous song. The only alloy to the exuberance of our joy was a feeling of profound compassion for our fair friend Clara Aldershot, *née Vere de Vere*, and others who were suffering from the mortal dullness of Bombay. I asked Leatherstocking, during an interval in the melody, how I was to distinguish the jungle and spur fowl from the domestic species. He explained that they were exactly alike, especially the wild fowl. If the wild fowl, he said, differed from the tame in any way, the tame differed from the wild in a corresponding degree. These subtle distinctions puzzled me. But suddenly a magnificent specimen of the race, a cock with brilliant plumage, hopped on to a wall and began crowing lustily, to "proclaim the morn." With the speed of thought I levelled my gun straight at the breast of the chartered libertine, and that note of defiance would have been his last; but Leatherstocking threw up my weapon, saying that the bird was one of the domestic species. His opinion was, in some sort, supported by the fact that a man came out of a hut and drove the bird into a compound, but I still believe that it was a game cock. We had reached a point exactly opposite Lodwick Point, and Killdeer struck off the road on to a path which he said would save six miles out of the twelve we should have had to travel if we had kept to the Fitzgerald Road. We had only, he said, to descend the hill, cross the Fitzgerald Road, traverse the summit of a "spur," wade a river, and there we were! upon the Fitzgerald Road again, within a mile of our destination. But that short cut proved nearly fatal to one. The track, which it was gross flattery to call a path, at first led down the bed of a dried water-course, strewed with large and small boulders. We had scarcely got down fifty yards when my feet slipped from under me, and, with the whole weight of my body, my mombeddo bone concussed upon the top of a boulder. If I live to pay my creditors in full, I shall not forget the thrill of anguish that shot through my frame at the frightful shock. The tears gushed in torrents from my eyes. I sincerely hope I did not blaspheme. My two companions positively roared with laughter at my mishap. We soon after reached a small plateau whence we had to descend the side of a grassy hill by a path which seemed to me little broader than a neck tie; an apparently unfathomable abyss at our feet on the right, and an almost perpendicular wall of turf on the left. Killdeer, whose nerves seem made of telegraph wire, commenced the descent beind a huge Trichinopoly cheroot as coolly as if he was on the Apollo Bunder. The instinct of self-preservation then inspired me with an idea which I commend to those persons of sedentary habits who may be so foolish as to place themselves in similar peril. I abandoned my alpenstock for one of the coolies to pick up, turned my face to the acclivity, clutched the grass convulsively with both hands, and proceeded, utterly regardless of the brutal laughter of Leatherstocking at what he termed my "crab-like mode of progression," or his repeated urgings to "get on." A single glance at the frightful abyss below made me so dizzy that I could hardly resist the insane desire to dash myself down. At this awful moment Killdeer suddenly stopped, and, waiting for me to come up, or rather to come down to him, fixed his eyes on the landscape below and deliberately, in cold blood, perpetrated the hideous pleasantry of asking me to "just cast a glance at the magnificent spectacle lying stretched at our feet," and Leatherstocking chimed in with "Ah! ain't it beautiful?" I felt that if I had I should the next moment have been stretched a mangled corpse in the midst of that "magnificent spectacle." There must have been something in my convulsed features or the wild glare of terror in my eyes that struck remorse even into the callous nature of Killdeer, for, with a sinister grin he resumed the descent without repeating the invitation. I will spare you any further details of this horrible journey. It is enough to say that after having crossed the road, hobbled across the spur, and waded the river, we got on to the road again, and I tottered into the Travellers' Bungalow, more dead than alive, with blistered and lacerated feet and every muscle of my legs aching with pain.

That night as my two companions were plundering me of my hard-earned savings at cards, the yelling of the ryots in the surrounding villages to scare the sambur and wild pigs from ravaging their crops was music to my ears. It told of sport for the morrow. The place was evidently a warm corner for every description of game. My boy suddenly entered and, with eyes flashing with excitement, reported a cheetah to be prowling round the bungalow. With frantic joy I seize my gun. My friends generously concede to me the honour of killing the brute. With both triggers at full cock I steal out into the compound, my friends and the boy bringing up the rear. How my heart beats. I can actually hear it thumping against my ribs like an imprisoned wild bird beating its wings against the bars of its cage. Hush! I peer into the darkness. Saint Bridget! Sure enough there's the outline of the ferocious beast with his tail curling over his back like the handle of a claret jug. I wait till he's broadside on, and then aiming the deadly tubes straight at his heart, I pull the fatal triggers. A fearful yell told that the shot had taken effect. We tracked his course with a lantern and found a large pariah dog in the agonies of death. The charge must have gone right through the cheetah and killed this illstarred animal. Our search for the body of the cheetah, however, proved fruitless, to my great chagrin. My two companions made merry over this adventure, indulging in such facetious questions as "who shot the dog?" &c. The only peculiarity I envy in small minds is the facility with which they are amused. We now prepared our arms, munition, and equipment for the expedition of the morn. I saw that my double barrelled central-fire breech-loader and breech-loading rifle were in order; that my belt was loaded with shot cartridges on the left and bullet cartridges on the right. I assured myself of the fact that my revolver was loaded and capped, felt the edge of my bowie knife and poised it in my hand with grim satisfaction as I thought that, wielded by a nervous and powerful arm, it was capable of cutting up a tiger or cheetah. The attention of my companions was solely occupied with the provisions, or, as they called it, the "prog" that was to serve for our refreshment. I then threw some more logs on the fire and sought my couch, but was long disturbed by the yelling of the villagers in their fields which formed a descordant chorus with the snoring of my companions from their respective chambers, till at last I sank into a peaceful and refreshing slumber. We were up next morning long before daybreak, and were marching in single file through a field of long grass wet with dew towards the jungle. We were no sooner clear of the fields on the base of Pertabgurh hill than the sport began. Leatherstocking and I kept together with a native behind each of us carrying our spare guns. Their teeth chattered with the cold like a pair of castanets and would have frightened the game away if we had not been struck with the happy thought of making each man carry a piece of wood in his mouth. I wish I could have had my photograph taken at that time, as I stealthily glided among the trees, with my gun at the "ready," equipped in true sporting costume, with gaiters, cartridge belt, bowie knife, and revolver, searching every nook and crevice of the wood with my eager and penetrating glance. Leatherstocking and I had proceeded in this stealthy manner for some time, when my olfactory organs suddenly became aware of a powerful odour which I distinctly recognised as similar to that which proceeded from the cage of the tiger that used to be kept in a cage at the Victoria Gardens. *We were in the tiger's lair.* I impart this fearful discovery to my fellow sportsmen, with bated breath. With our gaze steadfastly fixed before us we reach back to our respective attendants and exchange our shot guns for rifles. We resolutely but slowly advance. Our hearts beats again! The scent becomes stronger at every pace. The thicket becomes thicker. The odour is now overpowering. With corrugated brows, teeth firmly clenched, and that look of determination and stern resolve which Britons assume when they have no intention of receding a single pace, we move steadily on, and the tiger, tigress, and cubs slink appalled away. At any rate I suppose they do for we reach the end of the thicket without encountering one of them. The feline family having evaded the encounter, I propose to Leatherstocking to make a thorough search of their lair, as we cannot fail to discover gold bangles and articles of jewellery worn by their victims, but he seems to me to set an undue value upon his safety. He says that the instinct of these animals prompts them to bury all the ornaments and clothing of their victims, and asks me if I have not observed cats in the garden digging holes. I do not reply to his query, but with a scornful smile at what I regard as his pusillanimity, march steadily on, but now I think of it, I have observed the instinct he mentions in the domestic portion of the feline race. We now come to what he says is a likely place for jungle fowl, so we exchange our rifles for shot guns. We hear a hen in the distance proclaiming to all whom it may concern that she has laid an egg. We quicken our pace and find her in a gipsy's encampment. The ladies and children of the tribe surround us and ask for *cherrimerri*, but our disappointment by no means induces to *cherrimerriment*, and we turn again sulkily into the jungle. The morning is now somewhat advanced and the temperature is warmer, so we allow our gun-bearers to take their seats between their teeth. We now come to another likely place for large game and we exchange our shot guns for rifles, and have scarcely effected this when the calling of the jungle fowl in the distance induces us eagerly to resume our shot guns. We don't see any jungle or spur fowl, however. They are so volatile. The large game of all species are very shy, and, after getting as the sport is, we begin to tire of it, so we wend our way to the place appointed for breakfast, where we find Killdeer, who, on his side, has enjoyed as good sport as ourselves. When I describe our exciting adventure in the tigers' lair, he tells me that I may claim the proud distinction of being the first sportsman who ever hunted a tiger by scent. If he be correct in this flattering opinion I am sorry that I have not related this veracious history in my own name instead of the *nom de plume* of

LONGUE CARABINE.

BOMBAY.

Great Indian Circus.—The Great Indian Circus will be closed till Monday on account of the Mohurrum festival, when the performances will commence again.

Assault.—A Dhobee, named Doolab Dyah, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting a little boy, named William Henry.

Cruelty to Animals.—Hurry Mulloo, a cart driver and two others were fined Rs. 3 each yesterday by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing their bullocks.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 29th January, was 53 feet 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet 4 tenths.

The Mohurrum Festival.—Up to yesterday the Deputy Commissioner of Police has granted licenses for the erection of fifty-four *Taboots* and three hundred and fifty-one *Punjas*, for the present Mohurrum festival.

The Assault on the High Seas.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Joseph Lettie, a Greek seaman of the British ship Turkish Empire, stands charged with assaulting Andrew Hansen, a seaman of the same ship, on the 21st December last. His Worship, after taking the evidence of the chief officer of that ship convicted the

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT DELHI.

(The Pioneer.)

On the second day of the experimental practice, the fire of the artillery was continued; it was presumed that the fire of the attack had established its superiority, and the field artillery consisting of 18 guns moved up to a range somewhat under one mile. This change of position was effected by batteries advancing alternately, and the fire was continued with a steady rapidity until the ammunition at the disposal of the artillery was consumed. It appears that the fire was very well directed, that the shells burst as desired, and that the preparation deemed necessary for the attack of infantry had been accomplished. There was one feature which appeared unsatisfactory, and this was the considerable proportion of shells which burst prematurely, and would have caused heavy loss to, had the fire been directed over the head of, of our own infantry. On examination of the screens, these were found to have sustained great damage, not so much perhaps as was anticipated by those who have seen the results of fire on targets erected on the open, but very great when the nature of the defence was taken into consideration, and the remarkable ingenuity with which the screens had been hidden away was considered. The infantry having been formed up in the formation for attack, advanced till within range, that is, to within from 800 to 900 yards, and commenced firing, the object principally aimed at being the dummies in the advanced shelter trenches. The appearance of the ground in front of and about the trenches showed at even 900 yards range how terrible the fire of modern breech-loaders must be. While the firing lasted, there was an incessant roll of musketry. The advances were not, however, made by alternate rushes, and whether this was intentional or not, it appears that the danger of such a proceeding was admitted. There were three stages in the infantry attack, the whole body of troops on the ground being finally closed up to the front line with a view of firing off the number of rounds with which each man had been supplied. As an exposition of the terrific power of the weapon with which the troops were armed, this may have been excusable, but the appearance which the force presented as it finally advanced upon and over the defences, was certainly not that of a modern European army. The result of the firing (the last part of which was at a very limited range) was very telling on such of the screens as had been visible, the hits being really countless. Of dummies in the shelter trenches, there were few, if any, left; but it is only just to state that not a few of the latter were knocked down by the butt ends of the rifles when the infantry swept over the defences. During the firing at about 500 to 600 yards it was very remarkable how varied was the accuracy in the shooting of different regiments. Of two which were alongside, one had knocked over three or four dummies for each of that of the neighbouring corps: indeed some, and it seemed generally native infantry regiments, appeared to lose their heads with the excitement of the performance.

Looking at the experimental practice as a whole, there can be no doubt that it was valuable:

1st.—As showing the stages which the artillery have to go through before the infantry are committed to an attack.

2nd—The difficulty of estimating the position of an enemy when behind defences.

3rd—The impossibility of making anything like good practice at an enemy who is moderately well concealed.

4th—The time which it takes to prepare, form, and carry out an attack.

It seemed, however, to more than a few that the ground selected for the defence was one of such strength that no direct attack would ever have been attempted against it. The dummy guns were nearly, if not quite, invisible, even at the nearest artillery range, while the greater number of screens representing supports and reserves were quite out of reach of any kind of direct fire. As for the cavalry of the defence, it would appear that they were placed with a view of silencing the fiat of umpires who have acted so ruthlessly to the mounted corps whenever they came, even within the most distant fire of infantry. It is rumoured that not one single bullet found a billet in a cavalry screen. There were no accidents of any kind, either among the troops or villagers; and if some disappointment was felt at the want of any excitement in the practice as it was carried out, this was quite compensated for in the opinions of those who read in the two day's proceedings the many useful lessons which they undoubtedly exhibited.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND HYDERABAD.

(Madras Times.)

THAT the Duke of Sutherland should have discovered in Sir Salar Jung a somewhat kindred spirit to his own, and have invited him to England during the ensuing summer, is very natural; but whether the Minister at Hyderabad will be able to avail himself of the Duke's invitation, as announced in our telegram the other day, is another affair, on which we may offer a few words. Ever since the events of 1857, the public if not the Government of India as well, have been making so much of Sir Salar Jung's services, that the whole thing has arrived at last, almost a confession of weakness on our part—in other words, that Great Britain cannot do without Sir Salar Jung. Probably, this astute native nobleman himself smiles at the exaggeration of his services and his influence, which it has been the fashion of high and low in India of late years to indulge in, and we are quite sure, from our knowledge of Sir Salar Jung's character, that he is not a man to take credit to himself for infallibility to which he has no claim. However, Sir Salar Jung has mere to shut his mouth, and do nothing, and the public, both here and at home, will elevate him to as high a political pedestal as any man need desire; nor is it the Minister's fault that people should say that he, Sir Salar Jung, is the main pillar of the British rule in India.

Now, when this news of a projected visit to England gets abroad, all the old women at Hyderabad will begin to chatter and speculate what will become of them without the all-powerful ægis of the Minister for their protection. Grave thinkers at a distance, as unacquainted with Hyderabad as with the lunar vales and mountains, will protest against Sir Salar Jung's departure from the Deccan, or from India. They will prognosticate the most dreadful calamities, and the most sanguinary wars if this wonderful man should leave the country, and, perhaps, some of them would go so far as to Sir entreat Salar Jung on their knees not to risk the British raj in Hindustan by quitting this Empire. The fact is, that Sir Salar Jung is an exaggerated man, which in public life is almost as great a misfortune to a statesman, as can happen him. We have not the least desire to underrate Sir Salar Jung's talents and services, but we think it does the Minister much more injury to unduly laud these than to take a practical view of them for his own sake and ours. It seems to us absurd that the British Empire in India should be spoken of as hinging almost on the life of Sir Salar Jung, but this is the sort of political conversation one is treated to in the Deccan, and outside it too, we much regret to say. Sir Salar Jung's services during the mutiny, when he boldly and sagaciously espoused our cause against the inclination of many of his co-religionists, are never to be forgotten, but we should think it must affront the Minister's common sense to hear himself spoken of as a Mazarin, a Richelieu, a Warwick, or a mixture of all three.

In the same way, the importance of the city of Hyderabad, as a military position, is most absurdly magnified beyond its merits. The city can be easily shelled from positions round Secunderabad, when we should doubtless see the ruffianly population run like rabbits into the open, where our British troops would soon make short work of them. It is quite true that the city abounds with a rascally scum of talwar and pistol-armed Rohillas and Arabs, but they have no organisation, though they are spoken of as if they formed some tremendous and powerful army, only held in check by the extraordinary discretion and loyalty to us of Sir Salar Jung. The only troops in the Nizam's service which are worth thinking of in connection with a row, are the "Reformed troops" of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, officered by Europeans and Eurasians. But is greatly to be doubted whether those soldiers would dare to array themselves in order of battle against the British power in India, and it is tolerably certain that all they could do again the English Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad would not be of a nature to cause us much uneasiness. But every thing is preposterously exaggerated about Hyderabad, and the popular impression seems to be that the place is not only strong enough to overawe the British force at Secunderabad, but the whole of India as well. Now, this is a most mischievous impression to convey, and it accounts for the insolence of the Hyderabad people, and the ridiculous estimate that is taken of Sir Salar Jung's influence on Indian politics No wonder that the Arabs of the place swagger and spit their contempt of Kaffirs about the roads, when they are taught to believe that they are such tremendous heroes by Englishmen themselves; no wonder that the nobles of the city intrigue and dissimulate in their state affairs, when that mere puppet, the Nizam, is treated with the respect we would pay the Emperor of Germany. There is some reason in the remark of a bluff British officer at Secundrabad, that "one good thrashing would keep Hyderabad quiet for ever," and we have often heard it said that such a "thrashing" would amazingly simplify Hyderabad politics, were the city people so silly or fanatical as to provoke it. But we do not believe that there is the slightest danger of their ever doing so, whether Sir Salar Jung is at Hyderabad or absent from the place. The Residency might be mobbed perhaps, as it was mobbed before, but the influential people in the city know their own interests much too well to provoke a collision with the neighbouring cantonment of Secundarabad, which would end in the burning of the city.

On the whole, we think Sir Salar Jung might quite safely accept the Duke's invitation, and that it would be a very good thing, if, by doing so, he put an end to the ridiculous importance that now attaches to his presence at Hyderabad. It is not good for him, or for us, that this exaggeration of his services should continue, and there is really no reason for alarm, were even the worst to come to the worst, and the Hyderabad population to attempt to try conclusions with the power of England.

The Duke of Sutherland has been doing, in his own country, what Sir Salar Jung has been doing in Hyderabad territory—striving to improve it by all means. There is a similarity between Sir Salar Jung's coal mines, and the Duke's—between the Minister's Railway and his Grace's. We can fancy the pleasure the Duke would take in driving his distinguished guest on a locomotive over railways that cost him so large a sum of money, and to see improvements and speculations without number. Sutherlandshire, like Hyderabad, owes much to the developing ideas of one man, and in development, at least, the Duke and the Minister are in unison. No one, indeed, can deny that Sir Salar Jung's life is a life of great value to the Hyderabad people, and none are more ready to admit, than we are, the good service he has done his country; it is only when Imperial politics come into consideration together with the Hyderabad State that we feel Sir Salar Jung's position to be improperly defined—not by himself, but by the common report of the country.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

(Indian Daily News.)

FROM last night several hundreds of Calcutta Volunteers will experience for a few days something of the actual life of soldiers in camp. It has long been the desire of Colonel Welton and the officers to let the Regiment have a little experience of this kind; not as mere playing at soldiers, which Volunteer camps have sometimes been, and often tend to be, where the true military spirit is not strong in the force. Arrangements have been made for a few days' actual camp-life as earnest and complete as though the regiment had actually been called out on service. It is hoped and believed the men will enjoy the exercise and benefit by it; but it is intended that all shall be done in strict military order, and with all the discipline and earnestness of regular and practised soldiers. All the arrangements have been made with admirable forethought, and in this respect the regiment will have great cause to think Major Sterndale who has entered upon his work most thoroughly and shown a practical and intelligent interest in the work which will cause "grim-visaged war to smooth his wrinkled front" considerably. The camp is pitched at Bailgurriah east of the Butts and slightly to the north. The centre consists of a side "avenue" with other streets parallel in which the several companies will be located, the E. B. R. Company occupying the most southern of these and the Calcutta Volunteers occupying the rest. There is space in the lines between each row of tents for the respective companies to parade, whence they can concentrate in a few minutes on the general parade ground which lies between the camp and the line of railway north of the Butts. The "canvas city" consists of about 70 tents, each of which occupied by the force is supposed to contain eight men. This computation would show provision for more men than are expected. But it will be easy to account for the balance, when it is considered that there are tents for the officers, some of them special, as for the Commandant the Major, the Adjutant, the Doctor, &c. There are also the officers' mess, the store tents, &c. These latter occupy the eastern side of the camp. In the centre of the south side is the hospital, for that provision has not been neglected, though it is hoped that it may not be required. There is also a "ferocious doolie" at hand in case of need, to carry off the sick or wounded from the field of battle The sanitary arrangements of the camp have been duly provided for. There are excellent latrines on the dry earth system. Provision for bathing is ample and convenient; and last, but not least, there were indications even yesterday morning, that the inner man would not be neglected; and it will probably be found that camp-life, as experienced at Bailgurriah, will be far from intolerable. "Camp-followers" will have largely to look after themselves, though there has been a bazaar instituted for native servants to procure their own supplies. As regards general visitors, it is not improbable that there will be a considerable number. It is not equally certain that they will find it a land flowing with milk and honey unless they provide their own. We mention this that visitors may make their own arrangements to obviate failure. One sort of fare will be provided. The "Chaplain of the Forces" will be there to discharge his duty; and the R. C. priest will have a tent in which to minister to his portion of the flock. For the accommodation of visitors, a special train will leave Sealdah to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, so as to reach Bailgurriah in time for Divine Service at the camp; returning to Calcutta at 9-23. Our citizen soldiers will no doubt be glad to see their friends taking an interest in their encampment. We understand that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has intimated his intention of being present at the Parade on Tuesday morning. It is not improbable, indeed, that His Honor will share a portion of the hardships of the campaign, by going up on Monday evening, dining at the officers mess, and passing the night in the Camp.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(The Times.)

IT would seem that in the matter of anchors the Admiralty are slow to profit by experience, and are disposed to hold fast to mudhooks of the old pattern. The parting of the cable of the Serapis at the Piræus, though unfortunate, was an ordinary incident, because, whatever preliminary test may be applied, a chain must inevitably snap if a vessel be actually under way when the anchor is let go. But the anchor itself, as we are reliably reported upon by both the Steam Reserve and Factory Department at Portsmouth, has, it is true, been fitted on all our turret ships and on most of our rams, and for the reason among others, that in the case of ironclads which are intended to be used as rams, it is of great importance that the anchors should not project over the side, which would render them liable to be carried away or fouled when engaged at close quarters, and that they should also, while readily available for use, be so securely stowed as to prevent them being displaced by the shock of the impact when ramming. As the stock is in the same line as the arms, the Martin anchor lies flat on the recessed billboards within the deck of the ship, and it has offers no projection beyond the actual thickness of its shank. Another advantage is that it requires no cat-head nor cumbrous gear in its working. These improvements upon the old Admiralty anchor, combined with its lightness and enormous holding power—both flukes biting at the same time—will account for its being supplied in our heavy armour-plated broadsides and rams. But if the Martin anchor be deemed in some sort a necessity on board our costly ironclads, whose safety is at once a matter of grave concern to the nation and the taxpayer, why should it not be generally adopted in the service? The Inflexible at Portsmouth is to be fitted with four of Martin's patent self-locking anchors of 105 cwt. each, including stock; and had any other anchor been selected the ship would have had to carry four ponderous masses of 140cwt. each on her bows, which, besides necessitating an increase of 140cwt., or, including gear, about 12 tons in dead weight, would have been unhandy, unsightly, dangerous in action, and, in consequence of the stock and the arms being at right angles, in everybody's way. The anchors are also to be supplied to the Temeraire, Nelson, Northampton, and other iron clads now in course of construction; but there is apparently no disposition on the part of the naval authorities to substitute them for the old-fashioned anchors which are already in use on board ship The Indian troopships, in spite of the accident to the Serapis's ground gear, are to be allowed to retain their two lower and two waste anchors of the Porter type, and there is every probability that the Lord Warden will be completed with her old scrapers. Even the Boadicea, the latest launched ship at Portsmouth, has been fitted with four anchors of the old pattern. Had the wishes of the professional officers of the yard been consulted, the matter would have been differently arranged; and, as lightness is of great importance in an unarmoured ship intended to be swift and handy, the determination of the Admiralty seems unfortunate. The case of the Rover, again, may be cited as a signal instance of the tenacity with which our naval administrators cling to the traditions of the service. After great difficulty, orders were given for the supply of two of Martin's anchors to the corvette of 70 cwt. each including stock. They were, however, mounted as sheet anchors, and a couple of cumbrous old-fashioned anchors, with ponderous wooden stocks, were placed on the bows. When let go it was perceived that these heavy and unhandy fabrications were carrying away the blocks and straining the ship, besides fouling the cable each time they were used. It was then suggested by the officials at Chatham that Martin's anchors should also be placed on the bows, the reason assigned being that should the ordinary anchors be lost at sea the Martin sheet anchors could not be used at the bows, as the slipways were not of the same size. After a struggle on both sides, the two large and heavy anchors were withdrawn, and two smaller ones of the same pattern substituted; but, although the iron davits which were too small for the former anchors, have been utilized by the change, the probability is that the smaller anchors will be insufficient to hold so large a vessel in a gale of wind.

SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD.

A FAR larger circle than can easily be defined will hear with the greatest regret of the death of Sir Anthony Rothschild. After an illness of many months, and which latterly afforded no hopes of ultimate recovery, he died on Monday night (Jan. 3.) at his temporary residence, in the vicinity of Southampton. Lady Rothschild and his daughters were with him at his death. The late Sir Anthony, who was one of the leading partners in the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, was the second son of Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild by his wife Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Levi Barnet Cohen, and was in his 66th year, having been born in May, 1810. He married, in March, 1840, Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham Montefiore, by whom he had issue two daughters, Constance and Annie, the latter married in 1873 to the Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, son of the late Lord Hardwicke. Sir Anthony was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1846 with special remainder, failing his own male issue, to the sons of his elder brother, Baron Lionel de Rothschild; consequently Mr. Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, M.P. for Aylesbury, succeeds to the baronetcy. Sir Anthony, who was a Baron of the Austrian Empire had been Austrian Consul-General in London since 1858, and was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London.

Sir Anthony Rothschild's life was not eventful; and he was little known, probably, to the public than either of his two brothers. He was a steady man of business, and a quiet country gentleman; but in this comparatively reserved and retired sphere he silently rendered public and private services of very great value. He abstained from attempting to enter the House of Commons, from a sense that the important share he took in the business of his firm would not enable him to spare sufficient time for Parliamentary duties. This left him, however, more leisure for the ordinary offices of friendship and charity, and he fulfilled these with genial and unlimited liberality. He was distinguished, even among his family, in all matters of business, for practical sense and sagacity; and in the administration of his large estate he combined these qualities with a generosity and kindliness of feeling not always associated with them. His splendid house at Aston Clinton, in Buckinghamshire, was the constant scene of a hospitality which embraced distinguished persons of all classes and professions, and some of the most interesting society of the last 30 years will always be associated with it. He and his family were unwearying in beneficence to the poor of the neighbourhood and always worked in cordial sympathy with the charitable labours of the clergy of the surrounding villages. But he preferred to exert this charity in the wholesome way of encouraging labour and finding work for the industrious. Sometimes, indeed, he would find men work in the hope of making them industrious. On one occasion, as he was walking through his preserves, he observed a boy trespassing in them. He caught him and asked whether the boy's father was not, as he suspected, at hand. The man was in the preserve, and received a severe caution when he was found. But Sir Anthony immediately afterwards turned to his keeper, and told him the best way to keep people from poaching was to make them contented and give them something to do, and that he had better, therefore, find the man work on the farm. Whatever the weather, and whatever the demand for labour, it was his rule to keep all his labourers at work during the winter. The cottages and other buildings on his estate were models; and he was the best of landlords.

He has, however, still stronger claims to be remembered by members of his own communion. He took by far the most important part in the management of the great Jews' School in Spitalfields, of which he was President. The Jews have a great capacity for managing institutions of this kind satisfactorily. They have for instance a kind of voluntary Poor Law among themselves, and they succeed, without extravagance, in supplying very largely for their own body the place of ordinary parish relief. The school is worthy of their general reputation for the powers of organization; and Sir Anthony was unwearied both in his efforts for its good management and in the liberality with which he supported it. His nominal contributions, large as they were, were probably not the largest part of the whole. He was always ready to bring forward by liberal assistance any boy who showed capacity and promise; and many a young man has thus had his career in life made for him by the private and unpretending generosity of Sir Anthony Rothschild. Seconded in all gracious offices by his wife, he offered, in short, a very rare example of great wealth administered by a steady combination of benevolence, judgment, and that genial disposition without which benevolence loses more than half its charm. He has not made a great name, but he has left a memory which will be gratefully preserved for years in the hearts of an immense circle of friends and dependants.—*Times.*

"OUR LAWS AND OUR POOR."

MR. FRANCIS PEEK, whose name is well known in the Metropolis as an active and zealous member of the London School Board, has done good service to the cause of social reform by a little volume, under this title, published by John B. Day, Savoy-street, Strand, in which he shows how hardly the existing laws are practically found to press upon the better disposed among our poor, and how easy as at present administered, they offer a premium to indolence and even to crime. He divides his subject into three parts, treating respectively of the operation of the law; the wrongs of orphans; and, lastly, the just principles and true theory of punishment. In the first part he shows by an appeal to facts that the deaths by starvation in the wealthiest city in the world must exceed a hundred in the year, if it be true that Coroners' juries have returned that verdict in 83 cases in only the central division of Middlesex, which does not include the poorer districts across the water; and that, taking into account the entire map of England and Wales, "one in every 27 of our fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrywomen is a pauper." He next proceeds to account for this state of things, which he ascribes to the operation of several causes, such as reckless and improvident marriages, the relief of the idle, drunken, and vicious poor at the cost of their industrious brethren, the utter want of discrimination in the distribution of Poor-Law relief, and the mixture of confirmed vagrants with temporary sufferers from want in our workhouses. In the next chapter the author gives us some statistics as to the sanitary, or rather insanitary, arrangements of the homes of the poor in Bethnal-green, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, and in the Westminster-bridge-road, to which, we fancy, he might easily have added others equally as gloomy in Clerkenwell and in the neighbourhood of Gray's-inn-lane. These wretched homes tend to encourage drunkenness, if they do not actually cause it; and the homes are further demoralized by the inadequacy of the law for enforcing the duties of men towards their wives and their children. "To present this wrong in a more forcible manner," writes Mr. Peek, "let us compare the relative positions of the virtuous married woman and of the abandoned outcast, who lives at her pleasure, bringing into the world a family of illegitimate children. The poor, virtuous woman is in reality a slave to her husband, dependent on his whim for everything except the barest necessaries of life, and exposed to suffer in herself, and through her children, from every freak of his bad temper or his drunkenness. But for the shameless outcast (so called) the law enforces a very different treatment. By provision for every illegitimate child she can claim from its father from half-a-crown to 5s. a week for its maintenance, and thus with a family or four or five illegitimate children she may live in uncontrolled comfort and comparative luxury, while her virtuous sisters are toiling early and late to meet the wants of their legitimate family, and are, perhaps, suffering from the want that the husband, being able to claim only the few shillings he has left of his wages after his drunken orgies." Mr. Peek goes on to consider the fate of legitimate orphan children consigned to a workhouse existence, where no distinction or separation is made between them and those who have been brought up in vice from their infancy. For the preservation of such children as the former, with a view to inspire them with a hope of rising above their forlorn condition, Mr. Peek advocates the plan of removing them from the atmosphere of the workhouse and its surroundings, and of "bbarding them out" among the respectable cottagers, as is done by wholesale in France, where the plan is found to work exceedingly well and to show satisfactory results. We will not follow Mr. Peek into the last of the three sections of his little book, in which he discusses the vexed question as to what is the real end and object of punishment; but it is worth while considering seriously his statement that, whereas one of the chief prisons in the United States, after defraying the entire cost of its inmates, contributes profits to the extent of £5,000 a year to the revenue of the nation, here in England, whenever it has been aimed to make prison labour remunerative, we have only such meagre results to show as earnings of £5 and £7, in Stafford and Wakefield Gaols respectively, to meet the cost of each criminal—about £32 a year; while £25 in the county gaol of Ruthland, and £125 in Pentonville prison, earns nothing." Whatever may be thought of the social doctrines and principles laid down by Mr. Peek, at all events he has brought forward in the compass of less than 200 pages an important array of facts. The late Sir John Bowring and other philanthropists have from time to time endeavoured to show how prison labour could be made remunerative in England; but the attempt has never yet been made with sufficient earnestness or on a sufficiently large scale. Yet that there would be no great difficulty in making our criminals pay for their own maintenance, instead of burdening the industrious community, provided intelligent and energetic men are placed at the head of our prisons, may be aptly illustrated by an anecdote which Mr. Peek tells, and which we take the liberty of quoting *in extenso*:—"A prisoner was receiving his discharge from the Governor, who, during his incarceration, had enforced hard but remunerative employment, and now on hearing, doubtless, his reasons for doing so, said, 'Do you mean to say,' asked the prisoner, 'that I have earned so much towards your salary?' 'Yes,' replied the Governor; 'you have earned for the gaol nearly double the cost of your own keep, and so much more for me, for keeping you at work.' 'Then you shall never see me here again,' exclaimed the man, with excessive annoyance. There can be no doubt that criminals often reflect with a sort of savage satisfaction that at present they are making the community pay heavily for keeping them shut up; and it is well that they should be "disillusioned" in the matter.

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